





**Intimations.**

**BRIGHT ! CRISP ! SPARKLING.**

**DAKIN'S TREBLE A' RATED WATERS**  
Equal to the best English make.

**SODA WATER.**  
**LEMONADE.**  
**GINGER ALE.**  
**QUININE TONIC.**  
**SARSAPARILLA.**  
**PHOSPHOZONE.**  
**POTASH.**  
**LITHIA.**  
**SELTZER.**  
**CHALYBEATE TONIC.**

Books of order forms forwarded free on application.

**DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA, LIMITED,**  
QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,  
Opposite Hongkong Hotel,  
HONGKONG.

(Telephone No. 60.)  
Hongkong, 24th June, 1889. [13]

**A. S. WATSON & CO., L.D.**  
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

**I**N drawing attention to our special preparations, we beg to state that we continue to import Drugs, Chemicals, and Goods of every kind of the best description only. No other quality is kept in Stock. Our long experience and intimate acquaintance with the Trade and the best sources of supply enables us to purchase direct from the Producers on the very best terms, and thus gives us an advantage which enables us to offer our Constituents the benefit of a considerable reduction in the price of all Specialties of our own Manufacture or putting up, as compared with similar articles sold elsewhere.

**WATSON'S CHOLERA AND DIARRHŒA REMEDIES.**  
**CHOLERA MIXTURE.**  
As prescribed and recommended by Dr. AYRES, Colonial Surgeon, when President of the Hongkong Sanitary Board.  
To be used in cases of vomiting and purging attended with violent pain.  
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Hongkong, China and Manila.  
In Bottles, \$1 and \$1.50 each.

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DOSE :—For Diarrhœa, Colic, and Dysentery, 1 tea-spoonful every 2 or 3 hours. For urgent cases, 1, 2, or 3 tea-spoonfuls every hour, or in urgent cases often.  
In Bottles—50 cents and \$1 each.

**WATSON'S CHLORODYNE.**  
DOSE :—Ten to twenty drops in brandy and water.  
In Bottles—50 cents \$1 and \$1.50 each.

**WATSON'S ASTRINGENT PILLS,**  
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DOSE :—One pill after each liquid Motion.  
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For relieving pain in all cases of Spasms, Colic, Cholera, Diarrhœa, Inflammation of the Bowels, &c.  
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**The Hongkong Telegraph**

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**HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JUNE 27, 1889.**

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CHARIOT'S CIRCUS is expected to open in Yokohama at the beginning of next week.

ADMIRAL Salomon has reached Nagasaki. The *Imperieuse* ran a full-speed trial on the way, and attained a speed of sixteen knots.

ACCORDING to the *Shanghai Mercury*, the Government of Korea has again forbidden the teaching of Christianity to the natives of that country.

THE Singapore brokers, following the example of their brethren in Hongkong, are considering the advisability of starting a properly organised stock exchange.

THE P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamer *City of Peking*, with mails, &c., from San Francisco to the 3rd inst., *via* Honolulu, has arrived at Yokohama, and will leave for this port to-morrow.

WE understand that Mr. N. S. Marshall, representative of Messrs. Mappin and Webb, proceeds from here to Shanghai, where we have no doubt he will do a roaring business.

OUR Shanghai morning contemporary says that no news has yet been received of the opening of the market in Foochow, although there are some 300,000 chests in stock, and the muster shown is counted by thousands.

THE flooring of the premises in which the mineral waters of the Hongkong Dispensary are manufactured got ignited yesterday afternoon through the proximity of the boiler flue. The fire was quickly extinguished with buckets, and no great amount of damage was done.

CHIEF JUSTICE SIR R. T. RENNIE, accompanied by Mr. Wilkinson, crown advocate, and Mr. Malcolm Jones, clerk of the court, left Shanghai on Tuesday last for Amoy, in order to try the second mate of the British schooner *Zoong Wha* for killing a Chinaman on the 12th inst.

A PROCLAMATION has recently been issued by the authorities of Formosa, advising the tea merchants not to mix dust with the leaves, and not to pack in old, damaged chests, as they have received from one of the American merchants a communication which says that the decrease of the tea trade is mainly due to these two reasons.

THE band of the A. & S. Highlanders will play at the Murray Barracks this evening, commencing at 7.30 o'clock. The following will be the programme:—

March.....	"Every land my home,".....Jones.
Laurels.....	"Pirates of Penance".....D'Albert.
"The Soldiers'....."	.....Dobruke.
"Wake....."	"See Saw".....Crown.
Quadrille.....	"Fun of the Fair".....Williams.
Gala.....	"The Flaming Vain".....Kelly.

THE Singapore *Free Press* states that Messrs Th. Subst and W. E. Hopper, directors of the Jelebu Mining Co., have returned to Singapore from a visit of inspection to the mines at Jelebu belonging to the Company, "now in process of being developed." They bring back highly favorable reports, and were quite delighted with all they saw and with the manifestly prosperous future awaiting this enterprise.

DENMARK has a new and unique society, called the "Celibacy Assurance Society," its object being to provide for women who can't or won't marry. Premiums begin at the age of thirteen and end at forty. At the latter age an unmarried woman receives an annuity for life. If she marries at any time after taking out a policy she forfeits all claims on the society. The profits of the society are expected to be enough to provide well for members who never marry.

ANOTHER deserving candidate for the Bellios decoration and the accompanying shikels. A Japanese paper tells us that Mr. Sennosuke, an old gentleman seventy-one years of age, was passing over the Kojima bridge at Oraka the other morning when he noticed a little girl struggling in the water beneath. Without the slightest hesitation he plunged in and rescued the child, who had fallen from the bridge while on her way to school. Gallant old fellow.

THE *Shih Pao* says that in the great fire which began at Li-chow in Szechuan on the 12th April—and one mentioned some time ago by our friends were correspondent—no less than 36,071 families were rendered homeless. It adds that "the number of persons killed, both by suffocation and by being trampled upon, is too numerous to reckon. All the sufferers that escaped from death now live on the bank of the river. As they have no houses to live in, nor food to eat, the authorities are providing for their necessities and soliciting help from the benevolent."

THE irrepressible Mr. H. M. Becher, who is described in the *Ceylon Examiner* as Managing Director of the Poonum, etc., Gold Mining Co. has been airing himself at Ceylon on his way home to England. We read that he has gone on a special mission to London "to obtain machinery and other plant required for mining operations, and is expected back at Pahanu where the Company has been floated, at no distant date." This will be news with a vengeance to the shareholders. Mr. Becher also engaged at Ceylon a Mr. C. Leembruggen to be Surveyor to the Company, who was highly recommended for the job. In our opinion, if the Directors could manage to put a muzzle on Mr. Becher and reduce him to something more consistent than an inflated gas-bag, the prospects of Poonums would be greatly improved.

CANADA is again this year sending her band of marksmen to the Wimbledon meeting, and Private M'Vittie, of Dumfries fame, is to be one of the team. The veteran "Bob," as he is always called by his brother rifle shots, was not successful in business in the old country, (he was a builder in Langholm) and recently emigrated to Canada. Though he was never won the Queen's Prize he has the distinction of having been often in the "Slutty" and "Battered" than any other man. In shooting he invariably uses the notch in the back sight in preference to the straight-bar, which is not a usual practice with experienced shots. He is said to have three sliding bars, one with a central notch and the other two with the notch cut right and left respectively, just enough to make a certain degree of wind allowance. These were passed as fair sights by the Council N. R. A. as the notch in each was "eyeably" in the centre, as their opinion was worded.

THE *Japan Mail* publishes a lecture "Concerning Reasonable Men," recently delivered before the English Law School, Tokyo, by a gentleman who is described as "E. T. Pigott, Esq." The lecture was a good one, but why does our Yokohama contemporary, who rarely makes a mistake in this direction, descend to such snobishness as to describe the lecturer as "Esq."? It may be the correct thing to describe (in advertisements) the directors or promoters of public companies, or the patrons, stewards, and committees of charitable institutions, clubs, etc., in this high falutin' fashion, but every respectable newspaper in the English-speaking world holds fast to the rule of describing every unitarian person by his correct and dignified designation of "Mr." In Hongkong it is the fashion to address all letters, even if they be addressed to a broker out-at-elbows, a barber's clerk, or a grocer's apprentice, to "So-and-so, Esq.," although we know it is a sham title. But that is no reason why public journals should stamp this childish, custom with

The latest official return states that 81,026 persons between the ages of 17 and 40 years earn their livelihood in Japan either as sailors or fishermen.

MESSRS. Butterfield & Swire inform us that the Ocean Steamship Co.'s steamer *Glaucus*, from Liverpool, left Singapore for this port yesterday afternoon, and is due on the 2nd proximo.

"You're a nice editor," Chubb's " " "What's the matter now?" "Why, you say 'the publisher of the *Daily Voice* is an unmitigated ass.'" "Well, he is!" "But you add: 'We advise, our brother journalist to reform his stupid ways!'"

A CORRESPONDENT in Cho Chia Kou, Honan, who had just returned from a visit to the branch in the Yellow River, writes on the 5th inst. that he found things looking much better than he expected, and that nine-tenths of the districts recently flooded are now under cultivation.

A CURIOUS instance of rapid rise in the value of a picture is afforded by Lord Wemyss's recent purchase of a small head by Greuze, from Colnaghi of Piccadilly, for £40. He was almost immediately offered 3,000 guineas for it by Mr. Ferdinand Rothschild, but wants 5,000. It is only fair to Mr. Colnaghi to say that he is of his original doubtful opinion as to the picture's authenticity.

AN old fellow with eleven black marks against him—for cutting down trees and housebreaking alternately—was banished last November. A natural anxiety as to how one of his daughter over here was getting on caused him to return, and he was arrested yesterday. His daughters will be able to return the visit at the Tai Kun, otherwise "topside," anytime, within the next twelve months.

The *Shih Pao* reports a conflagration in the residence at Peking of Chang, the son of the Governor of Shantung, on the day of the Dragon Festival. The fire was caused by the firing of crackers in idolatrous ceremonies, and it lasted from one to five o'clock. More than two hundred houses were destroyed in this conflagration. On the evening of the same date a fire started again outside of Ch'ing Wen Gate. The flames, after destroying between thirty and forty houses, were put under control at about midnight.

A JAPANESE native paper, the *Shinonome Shimbun*, says:—In 1875 the *Osaka-maru*, a vessel belonging to the Naval Department, was sunk off Yajima by the *Tokio-maru*. About 120 persons were drowned, and as the vessel contained 260,000 yen, together with a cargo of weapons, and military stores, the loss to the Government was very considerable. Many attempts have since been made—to recover the submerged property, but as the *Osaka* went down in 38 fathoms they all proved unsuccessful. Lieutenant Asai and three natives of Yamaguchi Ken are about making another effort, and the Government have promised them everything recovered except the weapons.

THE *N. C. Daily News* gives the following as the tea settlements at Hankow on the 18th inst:—

	English buyers, 1-chests	Russian buyers, 1-chests	Total, 1-chests
Hankow Tea .....	2,000	1,660	3,660
Kiukiang " .....	1,646	1,660	3,306
Total, 3-chests	3,656	1,660	5,306

Shipments to Shanghai on native account 660 3-chests. Prices paid:—

	Tls.	11.50 to 18.50
Ningchow .....	11.30	13.50
Onanla .....	11.25	13.50
Changsaoyke .....	10	11.50
Tung-shan .....	15	11.50
Sung-yang .....	7	7.10
Kokiu .....	4.80	.....
Shantam .....	.....	.....

**CORRESPONDENCE.**

(We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondence in their column.)

**A RELIGIOUS (?) NUISANCE.**

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

SIR,—May I ask you to make public a crying nuisance which the inhabitants of this city living in the vicinity of the Roman Catholic Cathedral are subjected to by the constant ringing of bells in the early morning! The annoyance begins at 5 a.m., and, of course, awakens everybody in the vicinity; after a while you may manage to drop off to sleep again, when you are startled by an even more hideous clanging than before. This nuisance will no doubt go on increasing unless something is done to check it.

Why should people have their rest disturbed for the gratification of the priests? Have we no remedy?

Yours faithfully,

RATEPAYER.

Hongkong, 26th June, 1889.

[Our correspondent should take out a summons against the Pro-Vicar Apostolic for the nuisance complained of.—Ed., *Hongkong Telegraph*.]

**NOTES FROM CHINESE PAPERS.**

The recent want of rain drove up the price of rice to \$1.80 the *shih* of 160 catties; but the recent heavy rain-falls have lowered it to \$3.60. The agriculturists, who were beginning to be seriously apprehensive of a drought, are delighted at the change.

At the beginning of June the Viceroy Li Hung-chang wrote to the Board of Revenue recommending that Tls. 15,000 spent on coals for the Government vessel *Chin Hai* should be recovered from the *likin* collected on opium by the Tientsin Customs. The Board has not yet given its consent.

The Superintendent of Customs at Chung-king K'ow (Kalgan) has written to the Tientsin Customs with a view of obtaining a verification of the values of duty-free goods passed through Kalgan last year by British and Russian merchants, consisting principally of tea. Had these been taxed at Kalgan, the revenue there obtained from them would have amounted to Tls. 13,000.

The *Shin Pao* published the other day as a supplement a picture of the recent fire at Lichow, in the south of Szechuan, with descriptive letter press and subscription form. The fire broke out outside the East Gate of the city at 9 o'clock on the night of the 12th April, and burned for twenty-three hours, spreading, with the strong wind that was blowing, rapidly westwards, and burning down 87,000 dwellings. Over 1,200 persons perished in the flames, and four hundred were crushed to death in their efforts to escape. Nearly 17,000 people were obliged to camp out as best they could without any shelter overhead, and were dying at the rate of about 100 a day from want and exposure. The Viceroy authorised the issue of Tls. 100,000 from the Salt Revenue Treasury for relief, and Tls. 4,000 to Tls. 5,000 arrived from charitable persons in Chungking and Fuvan, but as this would only give each person requiring relief about 2 cents, the *Shin Pao* appeals to the charity of natives of Szechuan and others at Shanghai to increase this relief

**NORTH BORNEO NEWS.**

A hospital is now being built close to the British Borneo Trading and Planting Co's Saw Mill on the Lella Road, Sandakan, for the use of coolies sent in sick from the estates. An European ward is also to be added, as also a house for a dispenser, who is coming up with his wife from Messrs. Maynard and Co's business in Singapore. The wife of the dispenser is a trained nurse.

We hear that arrangements are being made to import Japanese coal from China. It is doubtful whether for steam producing purposes it is equal to Muara coal, but it can be sold at a cheaper rate, as ships, engaged in the timber trade intend to use it as ballast on their return from China.

Mr. Richardson, of Messrs. Bradley & Co., of Swatow, is expected here soon in order to promote the direct importation of coolies from that port. As Mr. Richardson may not be able to visit the different estates it may be possible for managers to negotiate with the well known Swatow firm which Mr. Richardson represents for the importation of coolies for the present season. The chief difficulty about Swatow labour is that no contract signed there for service abroad are binding on the coolies, so that the latter might repudiate their agreements on arriving here. We do not quite see how this difficulty can be overcome but perhaps Mr. Richardson may suggest some solution of it.

We regret to have to record the death on May 30th at Cliff House, the residence of Mr. Henry Walker, of Mr. Alexander Menzies after a very short illness. Mr. Menzies, was about to proceed home, having completed his business in North Borneo. The funeral took place at 5 p.m. on May 31st, the Rev. W. R. Hill officiating, the coffin being carried to the Cemetery by a detail of the Sikh Police. A large gathering of the residents of Sandakan were present to pay the last tribute of respect to the memory of the deceased, who during his sojourn in North Borneo had made himself exceedingly popular with all classes.

During the stay in Sandakan of the various chiefs and the followers from the East and West Coast the Commandant improved the occasion by letting them witness the firing from the Maxim gun at two targets consisting of barrels, anchored out in the bay at 600 and 1000 yards distance. Altogether 1000 rounds were fired, the gun acting admirably and both targets being sunk. The quick action and rapid firing of the gun evidently impressed the chiefs, one of whom remarked that fighting against such a grim weapon was not exactly "square game," as the advance would be all slaughtered before they could come into action. Captain Barnett also treated them to a view of some practice with the 12-pounder guns on Fort Pryer.

We regret to hear of the death of Mr. T. G. Laats, Government Surveyor, when working on the Segaliat Estate. Mr. Laats had only lately joined the Survey department and his health had not been good from the outset.—*Herald.*

**TIENTSIN.**

Tientsin, 15th June, 1889.

The French gunboat *Aspic* arrived at Tientsin on Wednesday evening.

It is rumoured that Captain Brissander, of the *Kungpai*, is shortly leaving China for Sweden, to superintend the construction of three new steamers for the Tientsin trade.

The tides on the Taku Bar during the past few days have ranged from 12ft. 6in. to 13ft. 6in. Steamers have consequently experienced no difficulty in crossing, and most of the junks having left the port, the time occupied in coming from Taku has been under five hours. With a few good tides it may be hoped that the current at the ebb will wash away some of the shore spits in the Tientsin Reach, and make a clear river for the steamers.

On Tuesday morning about 5 a.m., the long looked for rain came, although not in the desired abundance, only half-an-inch falling. During the whole of the week the sky has been overcast, with occasional breaks, and the temperature, which registered 105° last week, was 95° on Monday, and on Tuesday registered 69°. The atmosphere has since been delightfully cool, and at times almost too cold, following the intense heat recently experienced. On Friday a considerable quantity of rain fell, introduced by a thunderstorm in the morning.—*Chinese Times.*

**BISMARCK AND THE "ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."**

AN EDITOR'S ACTION FOR WRONGFUL DISMISSAL.

The action of *Greenwood v. Gibbs* came again before Mr. Justice Denman and a special jury on 21st May. Mr. Hindmarsh said that the plaintiff was Mr. Frederick Greenwood, and he sued Mr. Henry Hicks Gibbs for damages for wrongful dismissal from the position of editor of the *St. James's Gazette* without the twelve months notice to which he was entitled. The defendant pleaded various matters in mitigation of damages, and he paid 40s. into court. The Solicitor-General stated the facts on the part of the plaintiff. He said that Mr. Greenwood was the first editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, and alleging that that paper changed its politics, he left it to become editor of the *St. James's Gazette*. The defendant was a gentleman of wealth, who was well known in the City, and he was until last year proprietor of the latter paper. The terms of engagement were that the plaintiff should have £1,300 a year salary, and he was to be paid in addition for any articles that he should contribute to the paper. The journal, however, was unfortunately not altogether successful, and Mr. Greenwood voluntarily reduced his salary to £1,100 a year, and ceased to charge for his contributions. In 1888 Mr. Gibbs was desirous of making some arrangements with members of his family as to the paper. This, however, was not carried out, but in July, 1888, the defendant, through the introduction of the plaintiff, sold the paper to Mr. Skinkoff. It was admitted that the plaintiff was entitled to a year's notice, and there were two letters which were relied on as amounting to notices; one being dated the 1st March and the other the 1st of May, 1888. The plaintiff continued to edit the paper until the end of July, and when the sale was completed he left. He was paid one quarter salary—£325—and there would remain due to complete the year's salary £775. The plaintiff, however, had during the remainder of the year earned £200 by literary work; and deducting this he claimed in this action the balance, £575. The defendant contended that the plaintiff was not entitled to this, because he was offered to retain his position under the new management, and declined to accept it.

**MR. SKINKOFF'S ADVENTURES IN BERLIN.**

Mr. Greenwood was then examined in detail as to a great deal of correspondence that had passed in connection with the sale of the paper to Mr. Skinkoff. Portions of the letters were as follows:—

"*Kaiserhof, Berlin May 14, 1888.*—My dear Greenwood—I wrote you on Saturday morning, and I hope that the little difference with Mr. Gibbs has been removed. I have seen Roffenbourn more than once yesterday, and there has been a good deal of conversation, which is all of a very satisfactory kind. To-day I intend to ask him for actual help in the future. Perhaps it may be necessary to have some one here who receives the news to transmit; but in whichever

obtain them. I feel that there is a desire to operate as much as possible against Boulanger. Probably you will hear more on this subject soon. Salisbury seems to be in good odour. He was not well last year, R. said, but he is much better now. When Raudolphi got on here he was very anxious to be received at Friedrichsruhe, but did not succeed, and Prince B. actually delayed his return to Berlin to avoid the appearance of having come to him. The Crown Prince reads your papers every day and marks passages in the leader. I saw in R.'s room the first page of the 7th or 9th April all underlined in lead. I am waiting for your letter. Bismarck leaves town to-morrow for Varzin, and is expected to be back in eight days. Your letter of the 10th came to hand to-day. Many thanks. I shall read to R.—Yours truly, E. Steinckopf."

BISMARCK IS WILLING, BUT DARS THIS AMBASSADORS.

"Berlin, Monday afternoon, May 14th, 1888. —"My dear Greenwood,—I have shown your letter to R., who has expressed his and B.'s entire satisfaction and their readiness to work with us in a thorough manner. I have told him of our desire that the Embassies at Paris, Rome, and Petersburg should be instructed to wire or write us information; but this, he says, is impossible. Were this to be done it would be known all over the world at once, for, says he, we know almost every telegram which foreign Governments send, and, secondly, our people in the various places could not be depended upon; nine times out of ten they would follow the instructions. It may be necessary to have correspondents at each place, which would mean £2,000 additional expense. On Wednesday I am to meet Herbert B. The Crown Prince is said to be admired much and is looked upon as the man. I believe everything is going on as well as possible, but it takes time to put it right. Their idea concerning Boulanger is that an English paper should say that Germany, and only Germany, benefits by what Boulanger does at present and has done for some time—namely fomenting dissatisfaction and disobedience in the army. But B. told me that he would further news before proposing any observations on the subject.—Yours truly, E. Steinckopf."

"WHAT DOES IT ALL MEAN?" CRIED THE JUDGE.

Mr. Justice Denman inquired as to what was the bearing of all this?

Mr. Finlay understood that the Solicitor-General would say that Mr. Greenwood was justified in throwing up his engagement on the ground of something that had taken place in connection with foreign politics. He, on the other hand, would contend that the transfer of Mr. Steinckopf was very largely due to the efforts of the plaintiff; and that he declined to continue editor upon the ground that the paper was not to advocate those views which he considered should be advocated.

Witness continued: He had serious reason to believe that the *St. James's Gazette* was to be turned to the purposes of the Emperor of Germany. He was offered £1,300 for three months' service; and that alone was to him a very suspicious circumstance. He was asked to continue editor after certain correspondence between Mr. Steinckopf and certain gentlemen at Berlin, and he did not know but that his continuing to be editor for three months were necessary for the carrying out of that arrangement.

"Yet you were to have the control of the paper?"

"If Mr. Steinckopf had ordered his printer to insert what I considered improper, what was I to do? It would at once have been a breach of the agreement—and what remedy should I have had?"

He did not tell Mr. Gibbs that he should leave the paper. He did not consider it to be his business. The question whether it would be possible for him to go on with Mr. Steinckopf arose in May, and he thought that it was his duty to wait and see whether his fears were corroborated by subsequent events, and as events proceeded he made up his mind. His suspicion was that it was the ultimate intention to make the paper an organ of the German Government more or less.

THE MASTER OF THE ST. JINGO IN THE BOX.

Mr. Edward Steinckopf, the proprietor of the *St. James's Gazette*, residing at Hampstead, was then examined by Mr. Arbuthnot, in Mr. Finlay's absence. All the negotiations, it appeared, were conducted through Mr. Greenwood. The first intimation received by him as to Mr. Greenwood's determination not to continue editor was his letter of 10th August, which was sent to the press at the same time. "I was greatly surprised," said Mr. Steinckopf, who then explained how Mr. Greenwood's letters to him originally began. "Dear Steinckopf," then commenced "Dear Mr. Steinckopf," which became "Dear Sir," and ultimately reached the fourth stage of a mere curt "Sir." A question from Sir Edward Clarke elicited the information that the price paid to Mr. Gibbs by Mr. Steinckopf for the paper was between £13,000 and £14,000.

And then it was at last admitted that Rothenburg was private secretary. "Oh!" said Sir Edward, reading the letter again. "R. has expressed his and B [Bismarck's] entire satisfaction, and their readiness to work with us in a thorough manner." And then the letter went on:—"Their idea concerning Boulanger is that an English paper should say that Germany and only Germany benefits by what Boulanger has done at present." "R. told me that we must have further news before publishing any observations on the subject." He (Mr. Steinckopf) deliberately said that all they were to get from Berlin was news.

THE "PALL MALL" AND THE WHACKING GREAT TYPE.

An interesting enclosure in a letter was the one mentioned by Mr. Greenwood having sent the new proprietor of the paper, written from the *Pall Mall Gazette* of the 12th July, to the "alleged virtual imprisonment of the Empress Victoria at Berlin." "At once, and for our next edition," wrote Mr. Greenwood to Mr. Steinckopf, "I put in the paragraph enclosed, headed 'A Lying Rumour,' and as the *Pall Mall* had issued a bill with whacking great type I got out another to hang by it all the afternoon. . . . Reuter and some others are sure to complain, but that must be expected." Mr. Steinckopf then said his attention had been called to a paragraph in the *Pall Mall Gazette* of the 16th July, speaking of "English papers who conducted the London evening journal which is best adapted to the latest Republic acquisition of the German Chancellor's menagerie, and to eat the gold dust of the German Reptile fund."

"The language is *Pall Mall*," said Sir Edward, with a deprecating shrug of his shoulders, amid laughter, "and I am not responsible for it."

A question from Mr. Arbuthnot elicited the intimation from Mr. Steinckopf that Mr. Greenwood urged him to bring an action against the *Pall Mall Gazette* for libel in reference to this paragraph.

Mr. Gibbs, the defendant, said that during the negotiations for the transfer of the paper the plaintiff had led him to suppose that he would not be editor of the paper. He never saw witness any reason to see that he objected to Mr. Steinckopf. The plaintiff had introduced him, and witness had never before seen him.

This concluded the evidence for the defence.

The jury, after an absence of an hour, returned in court and having stated that it was impossible for them to agree to a verdict, they were dis-

## MINING PROSPECTS IN MEXICO.

The *Pittsburg Dispatch* of February 27th has the following article:—

If there is any gold or tin in Mexico, Pittsburgers are determined to have it, and a company has been formed for that purpose. The purchase of large tracts of land by a concern composed principally of Pittsburg business men was published in the *Dispatch* several months ago. None of the mines had been developed, and in order to ascertain what they were worth a committee was appointed to investigate. This committee was composed of Messrs. C. Y. Dixon, Herman Kunkle, and H. A. McCormick. They left the city on January 5th, and returned yesterday morning.

All of them were well pleased with the trip to the mines, notwithstanding the fact that they had to ride on the backs of bronchos a distance of 50 miles. The gold mine, they claim, is a bonanza and the tin mine will be a bonanza also, if a tariff is placed on tin plate, but nothing will be done with the field unless the manufacture of tin will be made profitable by the passage of the Senate tariff bill.

Mr. Dixon, one of the committee who returned yesterday, was seen by a *Dispatch* reporter. He said—"We had an elegant time. Mexico is not what it has been represented. The people are as accommodating, or more so, than any I ever met, and I have traveled a great deal. They do not hesitate a moment to ride 50 miles with a person to show him the road. They are not cutthroats and bandits, as claimed by some people who have written them up. I would be willing to put all the money I possess in my pocket and ride alone into the mountains, and would return with every cent of it. There are no thieves, but the most hospitable people I ever met. If we got wet or cold while on our journey the natives would take us in and provide for us. They would give us their beds, and they would sleep on the floor.

"We reached our gold mine all right and found it in operation, and the result exceeded our expectation, but I do not care to say much about it.

### MEXICAN PROFANE PROFITS.

"There is a silver mine near our mine, which is owned by Maximilian Damm, a German, and he is realizing \$350,000 a month out of it. The product of the mine is shipped to California by rail, but it is hauled about 50 miles in wagons before a railroad is reached.

"The mines are located near Durango, that is about 50 miles from the town. After we visited the gold mine and the money the party proposed that we go to the tin mines. This was voted down very promptly, as it would necessitate a ride on the back of a broncho for several miles and a tramp up a mountain of 4,000 feet up and the same number of feet down. We were too tired for such a trip and decided to let the tin mine go. If we can make any money out of it we will certainly develop it. In a short time, I believe, there will be a railroad running near the mines."

Mr. Dixon is well pleased with his trip, and believes that the stock in the gold company will advance, and as there is none on the market, the holders of stock will realize handsomely.

## THE LANGUAGE OF THE FUTURE.

In these post-centennial days it is interesting to remember that with the first colony established in Virginia the Anglo-Saxon, hitherto penned up almost entirely within his island stronghold, began that career of acquisition, conquest, and assimilation which must end in Anglicizing every country that is not already civilized, and in all probability will make English the universal language of the future.

For it takes no prophetic vision to discern that the adoption of a universal language will be one of the forerunners of that federation of man into which all nations will ultimately merge.

Even now the need of such a language is acutely felt, and has given birth to such anomalies as Volapuk and its imitations. But Volapuk can never supply the need. A language cannot be deliberately invented; it must grow and develop as part of the heritage of a nation, strengthening with its strength and embalming all its glories and traditions.

The universal language of the future, therefore, will be either some natural out-growth of current languages, formed through the processes of corruption and phonetic decay which are familiar to etymologists, or else some language already in existence.

In a generation where the masses are educated, where the majority can read or write and where there is perpetual intercommunication, a language loses its plasticity; it crystallizes into forms which are no longer subject to corruption. The dictionary, the locomotive, and the telegraph are effectual barriers against the disintegration as well as the further evolution of a language.

The language of the future, therefore, must be found in some tongue already existing. Now, there are two ways in which a language impresses itself upon the outside world—the red hand of conquest and the intellectual ascendancy of the race that speaks it. It was in both these ways that the Romans made Latin cease as an important factor into all the modern languages of Europe and survive for ages as the scholastic tongue of the descendants of those barbarians whom by arms or by intellect they had conquered.

As Franco was for years the greatest of the nations of Continental Europe, the most polished, the most civilized, the most advanced, its language became the court language of European nations and is still understood of all educated men.

But the Anglo-Saxon is now dominating the world. He has thrown a circle around the earth, and from the cramped little island in which his language took its birth it has invaded the remotest corners of the globe.

Gibraltar, Malta, the Isthmus of Suez, Aden, Ceylon, Hindostan, Australia, New Zealand and the West Indies form a continuous belt which connects the Anglo-Saxon of the Old World with the Anglo-Saxon of the New. It is only a question of time before the Continent of Africa, whose most flourishing States are English, whose wilds have been penetrated by Anglo-Saxon explorers, will become as English in its language and traditions as the Continents of Australia and North America are to-day.

And as the United States is the land of the future, the land of promise for the older nations, the meeting ground of all races, wherein they shall be fused into a higher and nobler civilization, it becomes a vast center for the diffusion and the perpetuation of the language which it speaks.—*N. Y. Herald.*

## MAD. MONARCHS.

The *Economist* is a journal published in London, and zealously attached to the monarchical form of Government. Its full name of *Weekly Commercial Times, Bankers' Gazette, and Railway Monitor*, indicates with certainty the conservatism of its principles and the sincerity of its belief in the established order of things. For it would be just as absurd to expect advances on liberal views from a newspaper devoted to capital, as it would be to look for dissatisfaction among capitalists themselves with the existing state of society which enables



avoid almost all its bitterness. Wealth does not establish papers to prove that property is robbery. When it dabbles in journalism at all its teachings tend to show that all would be well if people would but be content with the sphere of life, in which it has pleased God to place them. Bearing this in mind, it will readily be understood that the *Economist* would not willingly say anything unpleasant about the occupants of thrones. But the attitude of the Austrian heir apparent has had the effect of drawing from the London broadsheet a statement of a remarkable kind. Under the date of February 9th a leader appeared which showed pretty plainly that many European princes are mad and many more in fair way to become so. The plan suggested for remedying this evil is to widen the marriage circle or, in other words, to bring some old and wealthy families up to the royal level so far as matrimony is concerned, and by such means work off the monarchial aberration by degrees. "It is greatly to be regretted," the *Economist* says, "that reigning houses keep up with such rigidly their law of marriage and do not give their families a fair chance of re-vivification in mental and physical health and strength." In a word, monarchs should not be covetous. Having contracted insanity, they should be generous and circulate it among the higher classes. It may be objected that the higher families inclined to be inbred by inbreeding with royal idiosyncrasy have a fair share of mental and physical malformation already, and might object to the introduction of a new kind of imbecility. Even should such be the case, however, no difficulty need be experienced in finding people anxious to undergo the risk. If the European monarchs could readily furnish from the best classes vigorous and reputable men and maidens who would gladly take in hand the renovation of crazy princesses and rambling grand dukes.

It is clearly stated in the suggestive article before us that one cause of the mental infirmity among princes is their being over-educated for their brain-power. People undazzled by monarchy and its surroundings might be found rude enough to insinuate that even so, the requirements of hereditary rulers need not be extensive. All efforts to pour the contents of a quart-pot into a pint have hitherto, and from the nature of things, failed. It is to go beyond our own reigning family, it might be confidently advanced that any attempts to over-educate our rulers and their relatives, from the time when George I. landed in England with Mesdames de Kienmaes and Schlenker—known in London as the Maypole and the Elephant—down to the present, must necessarily have met with indifferent success. No training could make the first Guelph speak any English, or the second much. As for the third and his successors, it will not be denied that the amount of knowledge obtainable at an average charity-school would have sorely taxed their understandings. But even in the method suggested by the *Economist* for lessening the effects of royal highbushness, the real danger lies. We are told, for instance, that "the two great families of Europe, Catholic and non-Catholic, marry their cousins so regularly that if any disease creeps in it cannot get out." And, again, "we have seen a list of twenty princes and princesses under medical care for brain-affections, and the number displays a perilous tendency to increase." Instead of denying the highest post in the State to persons physically or mentally weak, it is proposed to lessen this taint by spreading it over a larger surface—that is, by joining the sound and the unsound in wedlock. But so insidious is the action of insanity, and so lasting its manifestations, that the project, if adopted, would merely increase the number of families of success. As the least germ of insanity will leave a whole mass, there is little doubt that in time not alone the old nobility but the entire body of the middle classes as well, would be fairly on the road to frenzy. In short, instead of having one fool at the head of affairs, it is intended to strengthen his administration by a supply of madmen.

That the reigning families of Europe will bitterly oppose the proposed method of toning down their eccentricities is certain. It was but the other day that a commotion was caused from St. Petersburg to Madrid through Prince Battenberg's marrying into the *Salfer*. Even our own Queen was ordered given for his portrait. As wives, it is generally conceded that no class is so apt as ballet dancers to drive men to madness. It would be curious to ascertain if they possess the faculty of curing the disease as well as causing it. The whole science of homeopathy is based on the ascertained fact that what will cause an ailment will also cure it. That ladies who cross a large stage in three bounds, pirouetting *en route*, possess an aptitude for driving even elderly men to mania is certain. It would surely be worth while to try if they could also modify the misanthropic when untakably developed. The highest post of the Empire could have crept into Imperial and Royal houses considering the care taken of the social morals. In certain quarters of Paris no doubt some information on this subject might be secured. At all events a fair trial should be given to the *ballet* and to some of the more active artists in opera bouffe before recourse was had to the hazardous experiment advocated by the *Economist*.

The strongest argument that can possibly be advanced in favour of hereditary rule is that it tends to lessen the chances of domestic and foreign broils. Let but the highest post of all be open to the successful soldier, or statesman and chronic disturbance would be the result. That this is notoriously untrue the records of the present and of the past abundantly testify. Almost without exception, the wars that have desolated the fairest lands and brought ruin to peoples whose only wish was peace, have been either religious or dynastic—the latter particularly. For thirty years, the Wars of the Roses, a purely dynastic quarrel, ravaged England and many a time since have the inhabitants of the British Islands grappled in mortal embrace for the purpose of deciding to which foot or knee the right to misgovern belonged. It was during the period from 1649 to 1673, before the fanatic Cromwell and his saints paved the way for Charles, unrepentant reign, that the Commonwealth of England was at its best. The Peers had been voted "useless and dangerous" there was but one house of legislation on whose records appeared these words—"The office of King in this nation is unnecessary, burdensome and dangerous." The executive government was in the hands of 55 members chosen by the Commons, and its record list—"This achievement of the illustrious Council of sea and land, in peace and war, have had no parallel in English history." It was left for the Lord's anointed of the Stuarts to change all this—to change it so effectually that England was governed in the interests of French, Prussian, while the citizens of London shivered at the sound of Dutch cannon on the Thames. And if hereditary rule in the past has been a provocative of strife instead of a guarantee of peace, still less is it likely to be useful in the present and the future. We daily hear of the "jerkiness" caused by royal or semi-royal alliances in Europe. It was but the other day that Bismarck put his veto on a projected marriage lest it might give offence to Russia. Imagine the Americans or the French or the Swiss strong-arming their battalions because their Presidential children had a leaning towards runaway matches. Adverting to the consolidation of modern European States and the great increase in their

armies, the *Economist* asserts:—"Except under a monarch the Commander-in-Chief or Minister of War becomes too important a personage in the State. This danger, as well as the danger of military anarchy, discredits Republican institutions." But the real danger to such institutions are two—popular ignorance and a long course of political servitude. Let but an educated Democracy once get sufficient time, as in the United States, to teach generations of its citizens their duties and their rights, and no fear need be entertained of a Caesar. Two episodes in American history bring out this fact clearly. When the success of Washington was assured, his army, standing under the neglect of Congress, was not at all averse to the seizure of supreme power by its Chief. There was no force in the land to stop him. His patriotism, however, was superior to his ambition, and so he passed the danger to the liberty of the infant commonwealth of being attacked in its cradle. But no such proposal would have been entertained by the soldiers only that they had been reared in the belief that monarchy was essential, and that the Guelph humph-dumpty having toppled from the wall, it was necessary to put another in its place. Mark the difference when Grant stood at the head of his devoted and victorious legions. Not a few European authorities expected and hoped that he would do as Louis Napoleon did 14 years before. They forgot that the monarchial poison had been completely expelled from the American system by 30 years of popular rule, and that any movement of the successful soldier towards a Dictatorship would have been received with universal laughter.

It is not so in France where, even at the present moment, it is to be feared that a successful and unscrupulous soldier would have no great difficulty in reaching the supreme power. This is because Democracy in France has never had the same chance as in America of teaching its creed to successive generations. Still, with no lack of royal and military pretenders ready to seize her by the throat at the first opportunity, the fact remains that Republicanism is the form of government that divides France least. If it is said that the Germans, a highly-educated people, are strongly attached to monarchy, it is but fair to reply that, in the first place, the whole German Empire is honeycombed with Socialism, and, in the next, that if the literary culture of the Germans is high their political education is backward. In the famous article on the "Bismarck Dynasty" in *February's Contemporary* will be found: "At any moment the authorities [German] can peruse all the private correspondence of a lifetime by the simple process of accusing you, with or without evidence, of any imaginary offence, and then entering your premises and impounding your papers." To call such a country free is a mere abuse of terms. As nations advance politically so must the notions of hereditary disappear. How absurd that principle is can be seen in Holland at the present moment. In order to provide a ruler for his people an old man determines to marry at an advanced age. A daughter is the result. She, poor child, has now to give up some of the time which should be devoted to dolls in order to be taught how to govern, her aged father having been declared incapable. What has this inoffensive little one done that she should have her childhood turned so cruelly? The world might be searched in vain for any thing more grotesque—more illustrative of human folly—than the sight of a grizzled statesman and proud priest bowing to the ground before children in arms who receive their obeisances with a frown. As things are now going, it would appear as if the time was approaching when Europe will be governed by infants and lunatics.—*Sydney Bulletin*

Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites, is more reliable as an agent in the cure of Consumption, Bronchitis and General Debility, than any other remedy known to medical science. Read the following:—"I have prescribed Scott's Emulsion and have also taken it myself, and can fully endorse the opinion that it is both palatable and efficient, and can be tolerated by almost any one—especially where Cod Liver Oil itself cannot be borne." MARTIN MILES, M.D., &c., Stantbury, Bucks. Any Chemist can supply it.—A. S. Watson & Co. (Limited), agents in Hongkong and China.—*Advt.*

## To-day's Advertisements.

### GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

INFORMATION has been received from the MILITARY AUTHORITIES that ARTILLERY PRACTICE will take place from Lower Belcher's Battery, between the hours of 4 P.M. and 7 P.M. on the 1st proximo. The line of fire will be in a North Westerly direction from the Battery.

All Ships, Junks, and other Vessels are cautioned to keep clear of the range.

By Command, FREDERICK STEWART, Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Hongkong, 27th June, 1889. [806]

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION OF VALUABLE MACHINERY, PLANT, &c., at the Machine Shop, lately in the occupation of Messrs. J. W. CROKER & Co., Bowington, will take place—

SOME DAY IN JULY NEXT.

For further particulars, apply to G. R. LAMBERT, Auctioneer. Hongkong, 27th June, 1889. [807]

### NOTICE.

THE business hitherto conducted by the Undersigned as SHARE and GENERAL BROKERS under the style of ROZA BROTHERS, in which Firm Mr. DANIEL FRANCISCO CAMPO DA ROZA is admitted a Partner.

J. F. CAMPOS DA ROZA, W. M. DA ROZA. Hongkong, 27th June, 1889. [808]

CHINESE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT—SILVER LOAN (B) OF 1884.

### SECOND DRAWING.

INTEREST DUE AND DRAWN BONDS of the LOAN will be payable at the Office of the Corporation on and after the 30th inst.

Lists of Drawn Bonds can be obtained on application to the Undersigned, For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, Agents issuing the Loan, G. E. NOBLE, Chief Manager. Hongkong, 27th June, 1889. [809]

## To-day's Advertisements.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship

"JAPAN."

Captain T. S. Gardner will be despatched for the above Ports, on TUESDAY, the 2nd July, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 27th June, 1889. [804]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"JAPAN."

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods are being landed at their risk into the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at West Point, whence delivery may be obtained.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 3rd July, will be subject to rent. No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Consignees are hereby informed, that all claims must be made immediately, as none will be entertained after the 30th instant.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 27th June, 1889. [805]

## Intimations.

NAGASAKI ROLLER FLOUR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Office of the General Managers, Messrs. H. M. RINGER & Co., at Nagasaki, at 10 O'CLOCK in the Afternoon, on FRIDAY, the 5th day of July next.

By Order, H. U. JEFFRIES, Agent. Hongkong, 26th June, 1889. [799]

THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRA-ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Company's Registered Office, No. 13, Praya, Victoria, Hongkong, on TUESDAY, the 2nd day of July, 1889, at 12 O'CLOCK NOON, when the following Special Resolutions will be proposed, viz:—

1.—That Article No. 14 of the present Articles of Association of the Company with its marginal note be expunged, and that, in lieu thereof, the following article and marginal note be inserted viz:—

Company may 14.—The Company may from time to time subdivide its shares.

2.—That the Capital be reduced from \$1,700,000, divided into 7,000 shares of \$200 each, to \$1,000,000, divided into 20,000 shares of \$50 each, and that such reduction be effected by returning to the persons who on the 22nd day of July, 1889, shall be the holders of the 17,000 shares that have been issued the sum of \$700,000, part of the paid up Capital, rateably according to the number of shares held by them and in equal proportions.

By Order of the Board, EDWARD OSBORNE, Acting Secretary. Hongkong, 20th June, 1889. [767]

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... \$5,000,000.

PAY UP CAPITAL ..... 2,500,000.

RESERVE FUND ..... 1,250,000.

### BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Hon. J. J. KESWICK, Chairman.

Hon. C. P. CHATER, Vice-Chairman.

E. A. SOLOMON, Esq., J. S. MOSES, Esq., S. C. MICHAELSEN, Esq., G. E. NOBLE, Esq., LEE SING, Esq., POON PONG, Esq.

BANKERS, THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

MONEY advanced on Mortgage, on Land, and Buildings.

Properties purchased and sold. Estates Managed and all kinds of Agency and Commission business relating to land, etc., conducted.

Full particulars can be obtained at the Company's Offices, No. 5, Queen's Road Central.

A. SHELTON HOOPER, Secretary. Victoria Buildings, Hongkong, 2nd May, 1889. [532]

### NOTICE.

THOMAS KERR & Co.

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, AND CONTRACTORS.

YAU-MAT ENGINEERING WORKS, Kowloon. Hongkong, 6th June, 1889. [703]

### CARBOLINEUM AVENARIUS.

AN ANTISEPTIC PAINT for the PRESERVATION OF WOOD.

The best and cheapest substitute for Oil-paint and Tar.

Simple in application. Great saving. NUMEROUS TESTIMONIALS.

Protects all kinds of Wood against Fungus, Insects, and Decay.

Used during the last 12 years with the utmost success.

The most effective preparation against the ravages of White Ants and all other Wood destroying insects, proved by TESTIMONIALS of leading authorities in the Colonies.

Sold in Casks of about 450 lbs. net; Price 8 cents per lb.

For Further Particulars, apply to SCHEELE & Co., Sole Agents, No. 2, Stanley Street. Hongkong, 12th June, 1889. [775]

## Intimations.

### NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st July, my OFFICES will be at No. 15, PRAYA CENTRAL, lately occupied by the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

A. DENISON, A. M. I. C. E. Hongkong, 24th June, 1889. [793]

### WANTED.

A FURNISHED ROOM, with BATH ROOM.

Apply to "M." Office of this paper. Hongkong, 18th June, 1889. [757]

TO HEADS OF FIRMS.

A STEADY, temperate, capable BOOK-KEEPER, now in the employ of a Lancashire firm, desires to come out to Hongkong as BOOK-KEEPER, CHIEF, ASSISTANT, or in some similar capacity. Aged twenty-six. Knows his business thoroughly. For particulars as to his ability, &c., apply "BOOK-KEEPER," c/o Hongkong Telegraph Office. Hongkong, 25th June, 1889. [797]

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

WANTED a SURGEON for the Steamship Port Augusta, for the voyage from Hongkong to Vancouver, sailing July 18th.

ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 21st June, 1889. [776]

A. S. WATSON & Co., LIMITED.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 13th to the 30th instants, both days inclusive.

T. H. TALBOT, Secretary. Hongkong, 4th June, 1889. [695]

HONGKONG AND CHINA GAS COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from the 15th to the 29th inst., both days inclusive.

F. W. CROSS, Manager. Hongkong, 14th June, 1889. [737]

BANGKOK DOCK CO. (LTD.)

WANTED immediately, an Experienced ENGINEER as Head Foreman of machine department.

SHIPWRIGHT CARPENTER to take charge of best building and carpenter work generally, docking of ships, &c.

TIMEKEEPER and CLERK. Steady man with good references.

Applications to be sent to the Undersigned Stating age, experience, salary expected, and enclosing copies of testimonials.

J. MACKAY, Superintendent. Bangkok, 6th June, 1889. [759]

### NOTICE.

I SHALL not be able to move into my New Offices until the end of the month.

ARTHUR B. RODYK, Victoria Buildings. Hongkong, 14th June, 1889. [740]

THE WEST POINT BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the STATUTORY GENERAL MEETING of the Company required to be held within four months after registration will be held at the Company's Registered Office in Victoria Buildings, No. 5, Queen's Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 1st July, at 12 O'CLOCK NOON.

A. SHELTON HOOPER, Secretary to the Hongkong Land Investment & Agency Co., Ltd., General Agents, for the West Point Building Co., Ltd. Hongkong, 15th June, 1889. [748]

### KOWLOON HOTEL.

J. C. L. ROUGH, MANAGER.

WINE and SPIRITS of the best quality. ENGLISH & AMERICAN BILLIARD TABLES, BOWLING ALLEYS, TENNIS LAWN.

Hongkong, 21st January, 1889. [114]

### TO BE SOLD.

THAT Excellent and Convenient RESIDENCE, containing 8 ROOMS and OUTBUILDINGS and known as "SIN E-KEE," situated at KULANGSOO, AMOY.

For Particulars, apply to J. F. BROADBENT. Amoy, 13th June, 1889. [756]

THE CHINA-BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED.

THIS Company having PURCHASED the MILLS from the HONGKONG STEAM SAW MILL CO. (LTD.), Bowington, are prepared to Contract for the Supply of Borneo and other Timbers, in Logs or sawn to any dimensions, at short notice. The Company are also prepared to undertake General Agency Business at any of its Branches in Borneo.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents in Hongkong and China. Hongkong, 16th January, 1889. [39]

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

MONTHLY HANDICAP CHALLENGE CUP.

200 AND 500 YARDS. ENTRANCE FEE 50 CENTS.

THE FOURTH COMPETITION will take place next SATURDAY, the 29th June, at 3.30 P.M. Intending Competitors must enter for same not later than FRIDAY, 28th inst., at 4 P.M., and send me 50 cents with their entry.

A. SHELTON HOOPER, Sec. Secretary, c/o Hongkong Club. Hongkong, 21st June, 1889. [58]

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

AN INTERIM BONUS of twenty per cent upon contributions for the year 1888, has been declared.

Warranted to be had on application at the Office of the Society on or after 1st May.

By Order of the Board, N. J. EDE, Secretary. Hongkong, 16th April, 1889. [474]

## Insurances.

### FIRE INSURANCE.

#### FURTHER REDUCTION IN RATES.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY now accepts Godowns and other First Class Risks at 1 per annum.

The total Accumulated Funds of the Company exceed £6,000,000 sterling.

Apply to MELCHERS & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 22nd June, 1889. [782]

THE STANDARD

A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE OF 63 YEARS STANDING, AND ONE OF THE WEALTHIEST OF THE PROVIDENT INSTITUTIONS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

WHEN it is remembered that a Life Assurance Contract may not fall to be fulfilled for a quarter or even half a century after being entered into, it will be readily understood how important it is to the Policyholder that the past record as well as the present management of the Office should be of the highest possible character. The Standard has a long record of past good services to refer to; its Funds, annually increasing, amount to £6,000,000; and all modern features consistent with safety have been adopted.

THE BORNEO COMPANY, LD., Agents, Hongkong.

### GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

CAPITAL TAELS 600,000. \$931,333.33.

EQUAL TO RESERVE FUND \$318,000.00.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS. LEE SING, Esq. LO YU-KU, Esq.

MANAGER—HO AMEL.

MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES on all parts of the world.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST. Hongkong, 12th December, 1888. [858]

### NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED \$1,000,000.

The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS, &c. Policies granted for all parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN, Secretary. HEAD OFFICE, No. 1, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST. Hongkong, 1st February, 1889. [152]

### To be Let.

HOUSE No. 1, "CAMERON VILLAS," Peak East. One spacious five-roomed House at Mount Kellet Peak, Gas laid on.

Apply to BELILIOS & Co. Hongkong, 26th June, 1889. [798]

TO LET.

With Possession from the 1st June.

A ROOMY HOUSE in CARLTON TERRACE, Queen's Road East.

Apply to G. R. LAMBERT. Hongkong, 14th May, 1889. [593]

TO LET.

ROOMS in "COLLEGE CHAMBERS."

No. 4, SEYMOUR TERRACE, From 1st June.

No. 9, SEYMOUR TERRACE.

Apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co. Hongkong, 1st June, 1889. [13]

TO LET.

With Immediate Possession.

CORNER HOUSE, No. 145, WANCHAI ROAD. Water and Gas laid on. Rent moderate.

Apply to M. J. MOSES, 9, Queen's Road. Hongkong, 21st June, 1889. [775]

TO LET.



